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Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز جريدة سياسية مستقلة منشورة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

GCC begins war exercises today

BAHRAIN (R) — The six member states of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) Sunday begin military manoeuvres designed to show their determination to defend themselves against external threat. Ground units from GCC members Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Bahrain and Oman are taking part in the three-week exercise codenamed "Gazira (island) shield" with the UAE air force in a supportive role. The manoeuvres have been planned for several months, but they come at a critical time with Iran threatening to close the strategic Strait of Hormuz if its Gulf war enemy Iraq attacks Iranian oil exports. Iran has also warned it would no longer tolerate passage of ships carrying war materials to Arab Gulf ports for Iraq.

Syria opposes U.N. truce observers

UNITED NATIONS (R) — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz Friday night held intensive talks on Lebanon but failed to overcome Syrian objections to the use of United Nations observers to monitor the Beirut ceasefire. A senior U.S. official told reporters that Syria opposed the use of an observer force affiliated to the U.N. apparently because it could lead to a situation where they would be used to separate hostile elements. The Syrian position was supported by Saudi Prince Bandar bin Sultan, a key ceasefire negotiator, who is his country's new ambassador in Washington. Mr. Shultz round of meetings on the Middle East also included talks with Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam.

Volume 8 Number 2376

AMMAN, SUNDAY OCTOBER 2, 1983 — DHUL HIJJAH 25, 1403

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

King cables good wishes to China, Cyprus and Nigeria

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Saturday sent a cable of good wishes to Chinese President Li Xian Nian on the anniversary of the establishment of the People's Republic of China. The King also sent a cable of good wishes to the Cypriot President Spyros Kyprianou on the occasion of Cyprus' Independence Day. A similar cable was sent by the King to Nigerian President Shehu Shagari on the occasion of the Nigerian Independence Day. In his cables, the King wished the leaders of these countries progress and prosperity for their people.

Korean minister arrives in Amman

AMMAN (J.T.) — South Korean Minister of Construction Chong Ho Kin arrived Saturday in Amman on a two-day goodwill visit to Jordan during which he will meet with Prime Minister Jafar Badran, Jordan Valley Authority President Munther Haddadeen, and Minister of Public Works Awni Al Wasri. The Korean minister will discuss commercial and trade relations as well as ways to strengthen ties between the two countries.

Romanian premier to visit Jordan

AMMAN (J.T.) — Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalu will pay an official visit to Jordan in the first half of this month at the invitation of Prime Minister Jafar Badran, the Foreign Ministry said Saturday.

Shagari inaugurated for second term

LAGOS (R) — President Shehu Shagari was inaugurated Saturday for a second and final four-year term, pledging to crack down on corruption and ensure prudent management of Nigeria's battered economy. Mr. Shagari, who won last August's presidential election with a four million majority, said: "Our task in the next four years will no more involve the erection of a system, but rather to ensure an efficient working of that system."

King Leopold III laid to rest

BRUSSELS (R) — With subdued eulogies stressing his humanity and suffering, Belgium Saturday quietly but respectfully buried its former king, Leopold III, and closed one of the most divisive chapters in the country's history.

Moi names new cabinet

NAIROBI (R) — Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi Saturday appointed a new cabinet just five days after general elections aimed at purging the government of what he said were disloyal elements. The new cabinet comprises 23 ministers, three less than the last one, and includes five new faces, the official Kenya News Agency (KNA) said.

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Beirut seeks to consolidate shaky truce

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanese army and rightist and leftist militia representatives worked on ways to consolidate their ceasefire Saturday as sniping continued in Beirut and gunmen were still reported to be blocking some roads.

The so-called Security Committee of army and militias, set up as part of the Saudi-mediated ceasefire agreement, discussed ways of exchanging people kidnapped by predominantly Christian rightists or leftist militias, according to a statement after the meeting.

It was the committee's fourth session in four days, in a disused hank in no-man's-land between Christian, Druze and Shi'ite Muslim areas, but there were signs that its decisions were not being immediately implemented.

Sporadic sniper fire continued around Beirut's Muslim southern suburbs, keeping tension high and main roads almost deserted, despite the army and militia's calls for a total ceasefire, local residents reported.

The right-wing Falangist radio said a man was seriously wounded by a sniper's bullet in the mainly leftist suburb of Shiyah Saturday morning.

In another setback to the Security Committee's work, Lebanese and International Red Cross teams came under sniper fire in the mountains Saturday, state-run Beirut Radio reported.

The Red Cross teams, following up a committee agreement, had gone to remove bodies of people killed in last month's warfare but were forced to turn back because of the gunfire.

Shi'ite militia chief Nabih Berri later accused Falangist militiamen of setting up roadblocks on the Mediterranean coast road from Beirut south to Sidon Saturday in violation of an earlier Security Committee decision.

A Falangist militia spokesman denied there were any roadblocks on the road Saturday. But state-run Beirut Radio indicated there had been when it reported that roadblocks had been removed at 2

p.m. (11:00 GMT).

The radio said the various militias were preparing lists of kidnapped people as a first step towards arranging their release as agreed by the committee. "But this takes time," the radio quoted an unnamed source as saying.

The various militias often resorted to kidnapping even before the latest outbreak of warfare a month ago.

About a thousand refugees turned up outside the presidential palace at Baabda, on a hillside overlooking Beirut, Saturday in protest at being unable to return to their homes.

The demonstrators said they were forced from their homes in the Shouf and Aley mountains southeast of Beirut by the recent fighting, in which Druze militias took control of much of the mountain region.

PLO calls for MNF withdrawal

The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) called Saturday for the withdrawal of U.S. Marines and other members of the four-nation peacekeeping force from Lebanon.

The spokesman for the PLO's Executive Committee, Youssef Abu Maizar, told reporters: "The PLO calls for the withdrawal of U.S. Marines and other forces from Lebanon because their presence constitutes a violation of Lebanon's independence and threatens security and peace in the Arab region."

Besides the U.S. Marines, other troops in the Multinational Force (MNF) are from France, Italy and Britain.

Lebanon asks all foreign military forces to leave, page 2



A masked soldier of the Shi'ite Muslim militia "Amal" keep watch in a Beirut suburb Saturday, the fifth day the latest ceasefire came into force (A.P. wirephoto)

Iraq defies Iranian threat to shipping

BAHRAIN (R) — Iraq Saturday defied Iran's latest threat to disrupt shipping in the Gulf, through which most Middle East oil passes, while Kuwait said it would ask Algeria to revive its mediation efforts to end the Gulf War.

A senior Iraqi official, commenting on Iranian threats made Friday to restrict navigation through the Gulf or close the waterway by sealing the Strait of Hormuz, told Reuters: "Let them (Iran) try their luck and they will see what we will do." He did not elaborate.

Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati told the U.N. General Assembly in New York that Iran would block arms shipments for Iraq passing through the strait and said the Gulf would be closed in response to "any misguided adventure."

In Kuwait, Crown Prince and Prime Minister Sheikh Saad Al Abdullah Al Sabah said he would ask Algerian Prime Minister Mohammed Benhammed Abdelghani, who arrives on Monday, to revive Algeria's mediation to end the three-year-old war.

On Sunday, Kuwait joins other members of the Gulf Cooperation Council in three weeks of military manoeuvres in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) to show determination to defend their sovereignty against any external threat.

The council, comprising Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, the UAE, Qatar and Oman, which faces Iran across the Strait of Hormuz, was formed in 1981 in response to Iran's 1979 revolution and the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

In Tehran, foreign diplomats said they did not doubt that Iran meant what it said about restricting navigation in the Gulf or closing it completely.

Iran's supreme defence council, which sets war policy, met before Mr. Velayati's U.N. address and one of its members, Parliamentary Speaker Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, said later it took decisions on Gulf protection and security.

Iranian threats to act against Gulf shipping intensified following reports in June that France was considering the delivery to Baghdad of five Super-Etendard planes armed with Exocet missiles which could be used to attack oil targets.

Any attempt by Iran to block the 38-kilometre wide Strait of Hormuz or hamper shipping could result in intervention by the United States, which has pledged to maintain safe passage for ships in the Gulf.

On the Gulf war battle front, the death toll in the west Iranian towns of Dezful and Andimeshk rose to 67 Saturday, following Iraqi missile attacks early Friday, the Iranian news agency IRNA reported.

Reagan, Mubarak urge new peace efforts

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak have agreed that the current concern over Lebanon must not obscure the need for a comprehensive peace accord in the Middle East.

The two leaders, who met Friday at the White House for the second time this year, also said a regional peace in the Middle East could not be achieved without securing Palestinian rights.

Mr. Reagan reaffirmed his commitment to the peace plan he outlined on Sept. 1 of last year and Mr. Mubarak said it was time to "reactivate" that initiative, which urged Palestinian self-rule in the West Bank in association with Jordan.

The two leaders agreed on "the urgent need to seek a just and comprehensive peace for the Middle East... while safeguarding the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people," Mr. Reagan said following the meeting.

"As long as we have a Palestinian problem... you are not going to have a chance for peace and stability in the area," a senior U.S. official later told reporters.

According to the U.S. official, who asked not to be named, the two presidents did not say precisely how they would revive the Reagan peace plan, which many diplomats consider dead.

The two leaders also called for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon and the establishment of Lebanese sovereignty over its own territory.

"Short of this, the situation would remain tense and explosive," Mr. Mubarak warned.

American economic and military aid to Egypt also was discussed and Mr. Reagan pledged increased flexibility in U.S. aid.

High interest rates on loans needed to finance sales of American military equipment are adding to Egypt's debt burden and raising doubts about the value of some U.S. aid.

The American official said the two countries were now discussing revised credit arrangements.

Kohl's planned visit to Jordan reflects solid ties, says Munz

By Ara Voskian
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl's visit to Jordan, scheduled to begin next Wednesday, gains added importance since it is coming after the ceasefire in Lebanon and at "the height of excellent relations between Amman and Bonn," the West German ambassador to Jordan, Dr. Hermann Munz, has said.

In an interview with the Jordan Times this week, Dr. Munz said: "We are looking forward to Chancellor Kohl's visit which would reflect the very close and good relationship existing between the Federal Republic of Germany and Jordan."

Mr. Kohl, who will start his three-country tour of the Middle East with a two-day visit to Jordan, is on his first official visit to the area and at the same time to a country outside Europe and the United States. The chancellor was to have gone to Israel in August but Menachem Begin's resignation as prime minister at the time forced him to call off the visit.

His Majesty King Hussein extended an invitation to Mr. Kohl during his visit to West Germany last March, before Mr. Kohl formed his new government in Bonn.

"This (the Middle East) is a very important area for Europe," said Dr. Munz, who has been here for four years. "There has always been historic, political and economic links between the Middle East and Europe," he added.

Dr. Munz expressed his government's great interest in developments in the Middle East "which we consider an area very close to Europe. Everything that happens in this area affects Europe," Dr. Munz said.

Mr. Kohl will be accompanied by his wife, Minister of State in the Federal Foreign Office and German-Arab Society President Jürgen W. Mollemann. Parliamentary Secretary of State in the Ministry of Economic Cooperation Volkmar Kohler, Speaker of the Government and Secretary of State Peter Boenisch and other West German government officials.

During his visit here, Chancellor Kohl is expected to have talks with King Hussein, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Jafar Badran and other high-ranking Jordanian officials.

Chad minister dismisses reported peace initiatives

N'DJAMENA (R) — A reported Chad peace plan has been dismissed by a Chadian minister, while intense diplomatic activity continues in Paris to find a solution to the conflict.

Korom Ahamat, secretary of state for foreign affairs, said Friday the five-point plan reportedly proposed by the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) would lead to partition of the Central African country.

In Paris, African diplomatic sources said Saturday that Chad President Hissene Habre had come under pressure to take a more conciliatory stand towards representatives of the Libyan-backed forces of former Chad leader Goukouni Oueddei.

The African diplomatic sources said the heads of state of France and French-speaking African countries in Paris for their annual get together had been trying to persuade Mr. Habre to be more conciliatory.

Ankara assails Europe's rejection of constitution

ANKARA (R) — Turkey said Saturday the decision by the Council of Europe's parliamentary assembly to reject Turkey's planned new parliament was biased and undemocratic.

"The decision was biased as it concerns a parliament which has not yet been elected and it implies a rejection of the basic principles and philosophy of the Council of Europe," a Foreign Ministry statement said.

Palestine committee lauds King's efforts

AMMAN (Petra) — The Higher Arab Committee for Palestine (AHCP) Saturday paid tribute to His Majesty King Hussein for his efforts in serving the higher Arab interests and the rights of the Palestinian people.

A statement issued at the end of the AHCP monthly meeting in Amman also praised King Hussein's endeavours to explain the Palestinian issue and the dangers inherent in Israel's expansionist and aggressive policies during his recent tour of the Far East.

The statement also welcomed the ceasefire agreement in Lebanon and expressed the committee's hope that the "present efforts aimed at ending the sufferings of the Lebanese people will achieve success and re-

establish national unity in that country". It also paid tribute to Saudi Arabia's role in securing the latest ceasefire agreement. But the statement condemned the ill-treatment of Palestinians fighters in the Bekaa Valley and constant pressure on them in Lebanese territory as well as foreign interference in their affairs.

The statement called on Leaders of Arab and Muslim nations to take speedy and effective measures to give protection to the Palestinians in Lebanon. Furthermore, the statement expressed its concern over the Iran-Iraq war, which has now entered its fourth year, "is a major source of danger to the Arab Nation and the whole Middle East region," the statement said.

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MIDDLE EAST

Elias Freij, Karim Khalaf pessimistic about W. Bank prospects 'Occupation could last 100 years'

By Rodney Pinder
Reuter

BETHLEHEM, Occupied West Bank — The Israeli-occupied West Bank has slumped into a gloomy hopelessness as the Lebanon crisis captures world attention and Jewish settlements continue to grow around the homes of the Palestinians.

Many Arabs here feel another nail has been hammered into a coffin of hopes of liberation from 17 years of Jewish rule, with Lebanon torn apart and divisions in the Arab world.

One mayor, Elias Freij, of Bethlehem, 63, told Reuters he believed the occupation could last for a century or more.

"I do not see a Palestinian solution in my lifetime or for many generations," he said. "The Lebanese situation has made things even worse. We are a forgotten people. I see no way out."

Both he and Karim Khalaf, deposed by the Israelis as mayor of Ramallah, said Lebanon had obscured the West Bank as a focus of world concern and as a result Israel was consolidating its hold.

Israeli officials say about 30,000 Jews have now settled on the West Bank in 100 new settlements and the number would rise to 100,000 by 1985. The Arab population is about 650,000.

Reportedly about 30 per cent of Arab land has been expropriated, declared state land or bought up by Israel.

The process has quickened under the right-wing government of outgoing Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

The only town in the world based solely on the principles of strict orthodox Judaism was dedicated this week in the heart of the West Bank, 40 kilometres from the major Arab town of Nablus. The town, called Emmanuel, has been planned for 60,000 people to make it the biggest Jewish city on the West Bank.

"First there were small settlements, then bigger ones, now cities," said Mr. Khalaf. "These are solid, permanent developments. We watch them go up and we feel the Israelis are not working seriously and conscientiously for a peace."

"A piece of land, yes — a peace agreement, no." Visiting a settlement overlooking the main road from Jerusalem to Nablus this week, former Defence Minister Ariel Sharon told an enthusiastic crowd of Israelis that even Jordan was a rightful part of the Jewish state. "Even if today we don't claim (the lands of) Jordan, they are ours," he declared.

Mr. Sharon, who has a considerable public following, said that anyone who talked of handing over territories occupied in the 1967 war would "bring the Lebanese model upon Israel."

Mr. Freij's home overlooks Bethlehem from the south. His study window looks across rooftops to a hill that was bare 15 years ago and now is crowned by a massive new suburb of Jerusalem.

It is a sprawling network of stone apartment buildings, dual highways, supermarkets and shops populated by 40,000 newcomers, equal to the total population of Bethlehem.

Israel annexed Jerusalem after the 1967 war and does not regard development of the city as part of its settlement programme, a view not shared by the Palestinians, and strongly opposed by the rest of the Arab World.

Gazing at apartment blocks three kilometres away, Mr. Freij said: "Every Arab town is being surrounded by settlements. Every Arab town is being converted into an enclave."

He spoke with dismay of Arab fighting Arab in Lebanon, of the Iran-Iraq War, of the Western Sahara dispute and of division within the Palestine Liberation Organisation (P.L.O.), recognised by the U.N. as the representative of the Palestinian people.

He said the conflict in Lebanon had endangered the Palestinian cause as it alienated the world from the Arabs and increased sympathy for the Jews and Israeli policies.

But the world was mostly busy elsewhere and the West Bank fight for self-determination and national dignity was neglected.

"Time is running out," said the mayor.

Mr. Khalaf, who lost a foot in a bomb attack by unidentified assailants three years ago, was dismissed as mayor of Ramallah in March 1982 by the Israeli occupation authorities and ordered into exile in Jericho, north of the Dead Sea. He has not seen "my beloved Ramallah" since then.



DRUZE REFUGEES: A total of 200 Druze women and children took refuge in a Christian Lebanese town Thursday. Originally they were from villages of Kfar Matia, but lost their homes during the heavy fighting. Now they have taken refuge in the Christian town of Keserwan in west Beirut. (A.P. wirephoto)

Lebanon asks for all foreign military forces to leave

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Lebanon has called for the removal of all foreign forces from its territory with separate appeal to Israel, Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (P.L.O.).

"Lebanon's message to you is this: Help us to remove all non-Lebanese forces from our country," Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Elie Salem told the U.N. General Assembly.

Lebanon would resolve its internal tensions on its own and resume its position as a contributor to world peace and international prosperity, he said.

Mr. Salem said Israel, which occupied about one third of the country, claimed it understood Lebanon and wanted to save it, yet proceeded in a manner that would lead to its destruction.

"To the Jewish people who have tasted the bitter pill of persecution, we now proclaim from his international forum: Let your actions match your words," Mr. Salem said.

"You wanted security for your northern frontiers? You have got it! Let us return to the proposed (Lebanon-Israel) agreement. And, in light of emerging political facts, we urge Israel to reconsider the obstacles which make the implementation of the agreement difficult," Mr. Salem said.

Addressing Syria, which he said controlled about half of Lebanese territory, he said its army no longer enjoyed the "legitimate umbrella" that the Lebanese government provided since 1976.

No one would deny that Syrian forces had in the past played a balancing role in the raging internal conflicts fought on Lebanese territory, but this was no longer the case.

"The prolongation of Syrian

Military training part of Iraqi student curriculum

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraqi schools and universities reopened Saturday after a three-month summer holiday with military training now part of the curriculum.

Many thousands of the country's four million pupils and students, exempted with their teachers from military service in Iraq's three-year-old Gulf war with Iran, spent the holiday helping to guard strategic areas in northern Iraq.

Education Minister Abdel-Qadir Izzeddin told the daily Al-Jumhuriya that a three-stage military training programme had been added to the curriculum for schools, universities and other teaching institutions from this term.

The training, for students over the age of 13 years, includes instruction on carrying weapons and how to defend the homeland, Mr. Izzeddin said.

The ministry will also take students to visit the battle front to

"develop the personality ... and his respect for the noble values of the army," he said.

The students who helped to guard strategic areas in northern Iraq, including a 1,000-kilometre pipeline from the oil city of Kirkuk to Ceyhan on Turkey's Mediterranean coast, will be replaced by other members of the popular army.

The popular army is a reserve militia force backing the regular army.

The government hopes during the next year to have achieved a target set six years ago to eradicate a 20 per cent illiteracy rate in Iraq, where education is compulsory and free.

Mr. Izzeddin told Al-Jumhuriya that his ministry had printed more than 36 million textbooks for free distribution to students, along with school stationery and other teaching material.

Papandreou says NATO favours views of Turkey

ATHENS (R) — Greece's Socialist Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou has accused NATO of siding with Turkey in Greek-Turkish disputes, saying this had diminished Athens' role in the military wing of the alliance.

"The NATO leadership has supported Turkish positions over the Aegean at every possible opportunity," Mr. Papandreou told the cabinet Friday.

But he gave no indication that Greece would stop participating in NATO committees or taking part in exercises in the central Mediterranean, as it has done regularly since Athens rejoined the military wing of the alliance in 1980 after a six-year absence.

He said the idea that Greece should enjoy anything less than full control of the Aegean was "completely absurd."

Mr. Papandreou also attacked Turkish suggestions that Greek airspace only extends 10 kilometres beyond Greek land, instead of 15 as Athens insists.

Widow flogged for adultery in Pakistan

ISLAMABAD (R) — A widow was flogged publicly in Pakistan's Punjab Province Friday after an Islamic court convicted her of adultery, officials said Saturday.

They said the woman, Lal Mai, received 15 lashes in the remote town of Liaquatpur in Bahawalpur District. They knew nothing about the man involved in the case.

Local press reports said about 5,000 people watched the flogging, after which the woman was taken to hospital on a stretcher.

Pakistan's highest Islamic Court recently suspended a flogging sentence passed on a blind girl following protests by women's groups.

Bangladeshi army officer executed

CHITTAGONG, Bangladesh (R) — A senior army officer involved in the assassination of Bangladesh president Ziaur Rahman in 1981 was hanged in Chittagong Friday night, military sources said Saturday.

They said Lt. Col. Fazle Hussain was one of 13 army officers involved in the killing during an abortive mutiny in Chittagong on May 30, 1981.

A military court later sentenced 12 officers to be hanged, but Col. Hussain's trial was delayed while he recovered from a bullet wound, the sources said.

Eight people were killed during the mutiny led by Chittagong's garrison commander, Maj-Gen. Abul Manzur.

PLO denies link to Peru's Maoist rebels

LIMA (R) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (P.L.O.), responding to growing criticism in the Peruvian congress, has denied it had any links with Peru's Maoist guerrillas.

PLO representative Isam Bessiso told Reuters there was absolutely no truth to suspicions voiced by some legislators that his organisation was aiding the Sendero Luminoso (shining path) guerrilla movement.

He said the legislators based their suspicions on propaganda spread by the Israeli embassy in Lima.

In recent weeks, Sen. Jaime

Weinberger lauds courage of Afghan resistance

NASIRBAGH REFUGEE CAMP, Pakistan (R) — U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger Saturday told Afghan refugees here they were bound to succeed in their struggle against the Soviet occupation of their homeland.

He told crowds in this camp near Pakistan's border with Afghanistan the Afghan guerrillas' struggle against the Kabul government was an inspiration to the whole world.

"I want you to know that you are not alone," Mr. Weinberger told the refugees, who live in shacks and mud huts in the camp outside the North West Frontier Province capital of Peshawar.

"Your struggle for freedom and your willingness to fight against overwhelming odds is bound to succeed," he said.

Mr. Weinberger is on a short visit to Pakistan to discuss modernisation of its armed forces and reaffirm U.S. support for Pakistan's acceptance of about three million Afghan refugees who have fled their country since the 1979 Soviet intervention.

Mr. Weinberger said the refugees, many of whom trek through the mountains into Afghanistan to wage their "Jihad" (holy war) against the Soviet-backed Babrak Karmal government, showed tremendous courage.

He said thousands of guerrillas had been killed, maimed and wounded in the fighting and that Soviet bombing raids had killed many thousands of innocent Afghan civilians.

These attacks showed the same callous disregard for human life that Moscow displayed in shooting down a South Korean airliner last month, killing all 269 people on board, he added.

A senior tribal leader, Malik Nazir Gul, thanked the United States for its aid to the refugees and said Afghans would never submit to the Soviet Union.

Mr. Weinberger, who earlier discussed a \$3.2 billion U.S. arms and aid package to Pakistan with military officials in Islamabad, later left by helicopter for Landi Kotal in the Khyber Pass, the ancient mountain route between Pakistan and Afghanistan.

The U.S. defence secretary's visit is to stress support for Pakistan, which Mr. Weinberger described in arrival remarks as occupying a critical position bordering Afghanistan.

The United States stepped up its support for Pakistan after the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan in 1979.

He praised Pakistan for caring for some three million Afghan refugees "who have been driven from their homes by Soviet brutality."

The U.S. aid programme includes 40 F-16 jet fighters, 100 M-48 tanks and artillery pieces over a five year period.

Copenhagen police detain 9 Arabs during Sharon visit

COPENHAGEN (R) — Danish police said Saturday they briefly detained nine men Friday night who were armed with a hunting rifle at a hotel where former Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon was staying.

A security police spokesman said the men, eight Libyans and one Egyptian, were released later because of lack of incriminating evidence. They then left for Sweden.

The men, who had a hunting rifle and ammunition with them, were booked into the Hotel Scandinavia near the centre of Copenhagen Friday, he said. They had

licence for the gun.

Mr. Sharon, in Copenhagen to give a lecture, was staying at the hotel and gave a news conference, there Friday afternoon.

The spokesman gave no further details.

He declined to comment on an article in the Danish conservative daily Berlingske Tidende Saturday saying that one of the men was being sought by international police in connection with a terrorist crime in London.

Mr. Sharon was closely guarded during his visit, which sparked widespread protest here.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION	BBC WORLD SERVICE
630, 720, 1413 KHz	630, 720, 1413 KHz
MAIN CHANNEL	06:00 Newsweek 06:30 The English Air
16:30	06:45 Financial Review 06:55 Ref-
17:00	lections 07:00 World News 07:00 British
17:30	Press Review 07:15 Letterbox 07:30
18:00	Flinders and Swann 07:45 Letter from
19:00	America 08:00 Newsweek 08:30 Jazz for
19:30	the Ashing 09:00 World News 09:00
19:40	News about Britain 09:15 Letter from
20:00	Own Correspondent 09:30 A Mozart
20:30	09:50 Recording of the Week 10:00
21:00	World News 10:00 Reflections 10:15
21:30	The Pleasure of Your 11:00 World News
22:00	11:00 British Press Review 11:15 Sci-
22:10	ence in Action 11:45 Sports Review
22:15	12:15 Classical Record Review 12:30
22:20	Religious Service 12:00 World News
22:30	12:00 News about Britain 12:15 Letter
22:35	from America 12:30 Baker's Half
22:40	Dozen 14:00 Play of the Week 15:00
22:45	World News 15:00 Commentary 15:15
22:50	Good Books 15:30 Clinging to the Wire-
22:55	15:45 The Sandi Jones Request
23:00	Show 16:00 SkyScanner 17:00 Radio
23:05	Newsweek 17:15 From the Promenade
23:10	Comments 18:00 World News 18:00
23:15	Commentary 18:15 Letter from Amer-
23:20	ica 18:30 World Phone-In 19:00 World
23:25	News 19:00 World Phone-In 19:30 Fin-
23:30	ancial Review 19:40 Reflections 19:45
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23:55	World News 22:00 Commentary 22:15
00:00	Letterbox 22:30 Sunday Hall-Show
00:05	23:00 The Nature of Britain 23:15 The
00:10	Pleasure of Your 24:00 World News
00:15	00:00 Science in Action 00:40 Ref-
00:20	lections 00:45 Sports Round-up 01:00
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TIME NEWS

NEWS IN BRIEF

King visits army headquarters

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein, the Supreme Commander of the Jordanian Armed Forces, Saturday paid a visit to the army headquarters and met Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker. He discussed a number of issues related to the armed forces and issued certain directives. The meeting was attended by the chief of staff, commander of the Royal Jordanian Air Force and a number of military aides.

Jordan to attend Arab police talks

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan will take part in the forthcoming conference of Arab police and security directors scheduled to be held in the Moroccan capital, Rabat between Oct. 11-12. The Jordanian delegation to the conference will be led by the Public Security Director, Lt.-Gen. Mohammad Idris.

ACC grants new agri loans

AMMAN (Petra) — The Agricultural Credit Corporation (ACC) Board of Directors has approved the granting of loans amounting to JD 346,511 to Jordanian farmers. The loans will be used to finance agricultural projects, the introduction of modern irrigation techniques, animal wealth development and land reclamation projects.

Quality control seminar begins

AMMAN (Petra) — A course on quality control opened Saturday at the Jordanian Institute of Management. Taking part in the course are quality controllers representing local industrial organisations and companies. The two-week course will discuss topics on the concept of quality control and its cost, productivity operations, statistical control of quality and inspection, in addition to other topics.

Prince Mohammad celebrates birthday

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Highness Prince Mohammad celebrates his 43rd birthday anniversary Sunday, Oct. 2.

Prince Mohammad has in his career been assigned several posts by His Majesty King Hussein, including the presidency of the tribal council in 1971 and was appointed personal representative of the King in 1973.

At present, Prince Mohammad heads the Higher Tourism Committee which draws up plans for reactivating the tourism industry in Jordan.

The Prince is also president of The Royal Jordanian Chess Federation and the Royal Jordanian Shooting Club.

Prince Mohammad, who was born on Oct. 2, 1940, was educated in Jordan, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.



Prince Mohammad

New wheat, detergent prices released

AMMAN (J.T.) — Minister of Supply Ibrahim Ayyoub has issued defence orders fixing the prices of local wheat flour, bread and washing powder.

As from Saturday Oct. 1, 1983 local wheat will be sold by the Ministry of Supply for JD 82 per tonne and brown bread produced from pure locally produced wheat will be sold by bakeries to the public for 1100 fils per kilo and 115 fils when wrapped up.

The minister's order said that prices of all other types of bread and flour will remain the same. A

kilo of ordinary bread will continue to be sold for 75 fils, the order said.

The difference in price between ordinary wheat flour and locally produced flour, from which bakeries produce brown bread, will benefit the local farmers, the minister said.

The ministry purchases locally produced wheat and grinds it at its flour mills in Jwaideh, to the south of Amman. It then distributes the flour to local merchants and bakeries.

The Ministry of Supply pays JD 110 for a tonne of locally produced wheat to encourage local wheat producers. These prices are

tar higher than it pays for imported wheat.

The minister's order said that the ministry's bakeries will on Oct. 5 start producing and distributing brown bread. A defence order issued Saturday fixed the prices of washing powder as follows:

Type	Weight	Price
Persil	200 grms	165 fils
Persil	620 grms	350 fils
Bold	930 grms	750 fils
Bold	3,000 grms	JD 2,400
Dash	540 grms	455 fils
Dash	900 grms	700 fils
Dash	300 grms	JD 2,700
Tide	870 grms	700 fils
Tide	2,900 grms	JD 2,320

Five sentenced for fraud

AMMAN (Petra) — Five Jordanians have been fined and given prison sentences by the military court for the embezzlement of public funds.

The court sentenced Ali Al Khrebat to two and a half years in prison with hard labour and the payment of the amount he embezzled through forgery. Mr. Khrebat used to work as a revenue

collector for the Madaba Municipality.

The court also sentenced Tayseer Yassin to two and a half years imprisonment with hard labour and ordered the repayment of half the amount he embezzled. Sbeih Halez, Ayshe Ibrahim and Salih Abdul Rahman were each sentenced to six months in prison.

Arab-Belgian-Luxembourg team holds talks

Delegation seeks to boost trade links with Jordan

AMMAN (J.T.) — A delegation representing the Arab-Belgian-Luxembourg joint chamber of commerce Saturday discussed with Jordanian officials prospects for promoting trade between Jordan on the one hand and Belgium and Luxembourg on the other.

Awni Al Masri who emphasised Jordan's desire to promote its cooperation with friendly nations. The minister briefed the delegation on investment in the construction sector in Jordan and on the country's major road projects.

The delegation later met members of the Federation of Jordanian Chambers of Commerce and the Amman Chamber of Commerce with whom they exchanged views on developing trade between Jordan, and Belgium and Luxembourg. Increasing Jordan's exports to the two European countries featured in these meetings.

The 14-member delegation is due to have meetings with officials at the Jordan Electricity Authority, the Central Bank of Jordan, the Free Zone Corporation and the Ministry of Transport.

The delegation, which arrived in Amman Friday evening on a six-day visit to Jordan, first met the Minister of Industry and Trade, Walid Asfour, who welcomed the delegation and expressed the hope that the visit would further promote economic and trade ties between the two sides.

The minister briefed the delegation on the economic situation in Jordan and explained the incentives and facilities offered by

the government to encourage investment. He also spoke about Jordan's development plans.

The head of the delegation, Emile Coulon, presented a briefing on the role played by the Arab-Belgium-Luxembourg chamber of commerce in promoting trade relations with the Arab World including Jordan.

The delegation, which is exploring the prospects of increasing trade links with Jordan, later called on Public Works Minister

Alia to move to Shmeisani Centre

AMMAN (J.T.) — Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, will house its offices in six floors of the Shmeisani Centre, a huge complex owned by the Housing Bank near the Ministry of Interior, according to a leasing agreement signed between the two sides.

A report in Al Rai newspaper Saturday said that all Alia's offices will be housed in the centre so as to improve the facilities offered. The agreement also provides for Alia to lease five warehouses in the building's shopping centre as well as a cafeteria for Alia staff.

The agreement was signed by Housing Bank Board Director Zuhair Khouri and the president and the chairman of the Alia board of directors, Ali Ghandour. According to a spokesman for the Housing Bank, all other offices in the buildings have been leased to a number of Jordanian banks and companies.

The Shmeisani Centre was built on a 17,000 square metre land and is regarded as one of the most modern buildings in the country.

'Kohl's planned visit reflects solid ties'

(Continued from page 1)

During the meetings Mr. Kohl is expected to discuss the situation in the Middle East including the latest events in Lebanon.

Mr. Kohl is also expected to discuss the Gulf war and exchange views about the international situation. "Today you cannot isolate one area from another," said the German ambassador, "things are so connected all over."

Optimism over Lebanon

Mr. Kohl's visit to the Middle East is coming shortly after the ceasefire in Lebanon "which we hope will lead to a new beginning about the possibility for a peaceful and durable settlement of the issue," Dr. Munz said. "The consolidation of the situation in Lebanon can also be one step towards solutions of other problems in the area."

"As His Majesty is one of the most experienced political figures on the international scene," Dr. Munz said, "his evaluation of the situation is always very much appreciated by our people."

"His Majesty is known in Germany as a balanced, moderate and reasonable political figure in this area of the world," Dr. Munz added.

Commenting on his government's position concerning the current issues in the Middle East, Dr. Munz stressed that peace and

stability in this area would be an essential element for the whole of Europe and world peace.

"We have a strong interest to see peace reigning in this area," said Dr. Munz. "We know the difficulties and the problems and we do not overestimate the possibilities our government has in this field. But whatever we can contribute to bring about a peaceful solution for the problems of this area, we will certainly do."

"When Chancellor Kohl gave his stay-at-home declaration he said that Germany, together with our European partners, recognises the right for self-determination of the Palestinian people; we recognise the existence of the state of Israel within the pre-1967 boundaries; and we believe in the necessity of denouncing the use of force and working towards a peaceful, durable and just settlement," Dr. Munz said.

'Settlements hamper efforts'

Concerning Israeli settlements in the occupied West Bank, the German ambassador stressed his government's position which, he said, is identical to the European Community's stand and which "not only criticises the existence and the extension of these settlements but also condemns these settlements as they are hampering the process of the peaceful solution."

Dr. Munz stressed the close relationship between West Germany and Jordan and said that the chancellor's visit demonstrates Bonn's wish to continue this relationship in all fields — political, economic and cultural.

During the last decade, West Germany made a considerable contribution to the development of Jordan, said Dr. Munz. "Jordan, compared to its population, is considered much more than most of the other countries in our development aid."

"This is not only because we have good political relationship, but because we have the feeling that the money spent here through our aid is used effectively and efficiently," he added.

West Germany has been considering selling Leopard II battle tanks to Saudi Arabia. The projected sale was attacked by Israeli leaders who voiced their disapproval of any such deal between West Germany and an Arab country.

Asked whether the subject of the sale of Leopard II tanks will be discussed during Mr. Kohl's visit to Saudi Arabia, Dr. Munz said: "This is probably one of the subjects which is always raised when our officials and their Saudi counterparts meet. But whether this is on the agenda of this visit, I don't know."

Mr. Kohl will leave Jordan for Egypt on Oct. 7 and then visit Saudi Arabia on Oct. 9.



Fa-Sha Tel. 3344

INVITATION TO BID

Ministry of Education/Projects Directorate announces the rebidding of:

Poultry Processing Plant for T.T.C. Shubak, which is part of the 3rd educational project.

Companies and agents of manufacturers are invited to collect copies of this tender from the Projects Directorate situated in Abdali. Behind Public Security Headquarters Building, against payment of JD 5 for each tender starting Oct. 1, 1983.

Closing date will be at 10:00 a.m. Nov. 20, 1983.

Projects Director,
Barakat Tarawneh

JOB VACANCY

A leading international pharmaceutical company seeks a medical sales representative to be based in Amman. Suitable candidate should be a university graduate, preferably with a B.Sc. in Pharmacy and/or M.B.A., aged between 25-35 years. Two or more years of experience in the pharmaceutical industry is preferable. Arabic mother tongue and fluent in English. Potential for bigger responsibilities. Continuous training programme will be provided.

Interviews will be held in Amman on Tuesday Oct. 11, 1983. For appointment please phone 25966 or send C.V. to P.O. Box 921.

All applications will be treated in the strictest confidence.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The embassy of the Philippines in Jordan was not consulted and does not sanction the holding of an election for MISS PHILIPPINES which appeared in the Jordan Times, Oct. 1. As guests in Jordan, the Filipinos should be aware that the holding of beauty contest is against the customs and traditions of Muslim tenets and teachings and we Filipinos should respect Jordan's rules and regulations and should behave accordingly.

The organisers of this purely commercial venture should not use the Filipino naivete to prop-up their disco business without clearance from proper embassy officials.

CESAR C. PASTORES

Ambassador Extra-Ordinary and
Plenipotentiary (Agree)

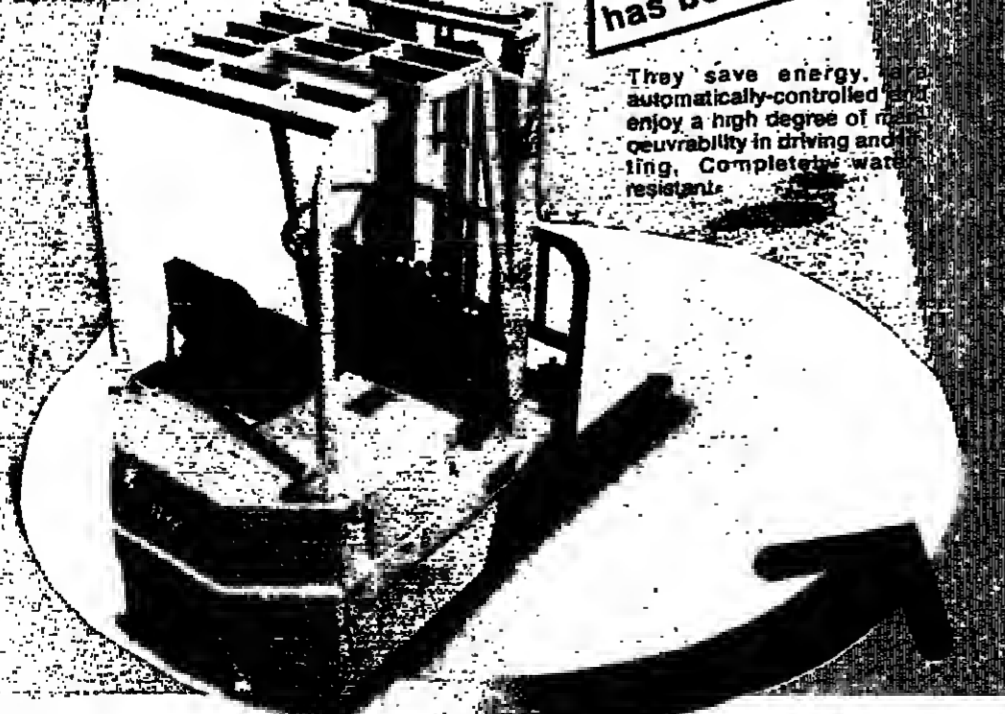
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Telephones: 666320, 666365 Telex: 21477 ALRAJ JO
Telegram: JORTIMES, Amman, Jordan.

The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays. Subscription and advertising rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.

Talk... talk; no results

MERE AGREEMENT between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak that the current concern over Lebanon must not obscure the need for a comprehensive peace in the Middle East is useful but not enough. Except for the ruling hawks in Israel, the whole world agrees that the problems of Lebanon are overshadowing the real issues of the Palestinian people—namely the continued Israeli colonisation of the occupied Arab territories. And what have we achieved?

An equally useful, but as yet theoretical, point that the two American and Egyptian leaders have also agreed about, after their talks in Washington on Friday, is the fact that "as long as we have a Palestinian problem... you are not going to have a chance for peace and stability in the area." Again, have we not heard these words before? And how many times from the two countries and their leaders during the past years?

Egypt, it must be admitted, cannot do much to force Israel to accept the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and to withdraw from all Arab territories occupied since 1967; not after President Sadat signed the Camp David accords and his separate peace treaty with the Begin government, anyway. Cairo also has its sensitive ties with the United States to care for, if the government of President Mubarak elects to punish Israel for its damaging policies by other than talk.

But what about the U.S. administration which, through its special relationship with Israel as protector and financier, holds many of the keys to a balanced Middle East settlement? Is verbal agreement on principles and identifying common dangers with a visiting Arab head of state the most a U.S. president like Reagan can do? What has he done to back his previous statements, his own initiative, with deeds? Or is it enough for the Americans to just hold theoretical positions that would lead nowhere?

Beyond the immediate front of the so-called Israeli-Egyptian peace, there is a lesson for the Americans to learn. It is that mere talk about peace is quite different from real peace, and does not necessarily lead to it. Until the politicians in Washington realise this, there will be much talk, and no results.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Seeds of evil

FURTHER DELAY in holding a national dialogue in Lebanon bears with it the seeds of evil and is bound to undermine the country's unity. Whether the reasons given by the government and parliament for delaying the dialogue were political or based on security grounds, the threat to the present ceasefire continues to exist. The Beirut government attributes the delay to the incompletion of security arrangements for the meeting of leaders from various factions, and the Lebanese parliament has objected to holding the dialogue pending the redeployment of the Lebanese army in the Shouf mountains around Beirut. Parliament has thus added additional obstacles to block the projected dialogue which would certainly be a constructive step towards reestablishing peace and security.

The government and parliament have both given illogical justifications for delaying the dialogue, but they should now realise that a speedy dialogue will enhance confidence among Lebanon's various groups in their leaders and the government. Furthermore, the Sept. 25 ceasefire agreement made no stipulation that the army should be deployed in the mountains before such a dialogue can be started.

Al Dustour: Back on the brink

THE WARRING factions in Lebanon are once again massing their arms and are bringing in reinforcements to bolster their positions around Beirut in an effort to strengthen their bargaining positions in the forthcoming negotiations. Regrettably, the Lebanese are not exerting as much effort towards starting the long-awaited national dialogue. At the same time the fragile ceasefire has been violated several times despite the constructive results that have been reached in the military committee meetings. Of course the reopening of the Beirut International Airport was a positive sign, but the security situation is not assured yet, and does not give cause for optimism.

The massing of arms and forces are all indications that the fighting could break out again at any moment unless the Lebanese begin negotiating for a comprehensive settlement of their disputes. We are afraid that the Lebanese will suddenly find themselves involved in another bout of civil war which would completely destroy any hopes for peace and security in the country.

Sawt Al Shaab: Role for Arab League

THE ONLY proposal which the Arab League made during the latest round of fighting in Lebanon was a call for a mini-summit grouping Saudi Arabia, Syria and Lebanon to be held in Riyadh to discuss the situation in Lebanon. This proposal failed and the meeting did not materialise because the Lebanese crisis is far too complex and is influenced by external forces as well as Arab parties. The parties which negotiated the ceasefire agreement did a great job, because this was the first step towards ending the whole conflict. But the ceasefire is not everything, and the Lebanese desperately need a comprehensive settlement and a real end to their suffering. They need a settlement to end all their social, political and regional problems. Hence there is a real need for Arab countries' assistance in this respect and the Arab League has to play a constructive role in ending the Lebanese crisis.

As to the observers issue, one can logically conclude that the matter should not be left for the Lebanese themselves to police the present ceasefire. Observers from the United Nations and the multinational forces in Lebanon are also not acceptable to the factions. Therefore, there must be Arab observers who can be accepted by all parties and who can help the Lebanese government to carry out its plans for establishing security and peace.

COME TO THINK OF IT

Ceasefire?

MUCH AS it was welcomed by everybody, the ceasefire in the Lebanon calls now for a great deal of contemplation. The question that was on everybody's mind was: Would it last? And the answer is not simple.

Come to think of it, one must think of failure rather than success. The key to it all may lie in this kind of thinking. For one thing everybody failed in the Lebanon. And by "everybody" I mean all the parties concerned, all the sects, all the ideologies and all the systems of thought and political systems involved.

This was because nobody was able to make his point in the conflict. At the end of it, the bloodshed seemed pointless. All those who died in the fighting or in massacres went back to their creator bereft of meaning carrying only the scars of human stupidity. The ceasefire came more like a

confession to failure and a nod of surrender by everybody rather than a sign of relief or triumph.

That is why one cannot be amused by those who try coldly to take stock of the situation to see who the winner is and who the loser. Such an effort seems like an exercise in futility and a persistence in the wrong. The ceasefire would only then be a respite before everybody resorts to arms again after having improved his position, as he thinks, and replenished his stock of the death trade.

The failure must be driven home. Let everybody think that he has triumphed only because it could have been worse for him. The realisation, however, that it could have been a lot worse for everybody does not make it look any better now. The mistakes which were committed by everybody contributed to the present mess from which they all have to get

out. Take the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) for instance. Its presence in Lebanon, which is thought by some to have triggered it all, would not have taken place had the Palestinians been allowed to go home in peace as had they been given some hope of doing so peacefully. The Falangists, who sparked off the trouble back in April 1975, could have probably avoided it had they not been so confirmed in their ideological disorientation and cultural alienation.

Ariel Sharon could not have conceived his mad "ground design" of crowning Bashir Gemayel over Lebanon, trying to destroy completely the PLO as a political instrument in order to ease the annexation of the West Bank, had he not had the tacit backing of Alexander Haig and the U.S. administration. And had Mr. Schultz told the Israelis to get

out of Lebanon as did President Carter in 1978, the Syrians would not have had much of an axe to grind against evacuating their troops from the Lebanon. That is debatable, some would say. But let us debate rather than kill.

History seems at times as an accumulation of mistakes which could have been avoided but seemed at the time unavoidable. That happens when expediency takes over the moral imperative, pragmatism over the sense of justice and the needs of the system for its own perpetuation over the needs of the people to survive. That is when Murphy's Law begins to work: Thing which can go wrong will certainly go wrong.

People in this part of the world tend to blame the U.S. for all that is happening, even though they realise that others are not free of blame. This is because the American system

with its overwhelming power and presence is like the sun in the solar system. It dictates the circadian rhythm. The failure in the Lebanon must be viewed against the failure of U.S. diplomacy in the Middle East, even the failure of the American system to produce a sound foreign policy.

The U.S. for instance cannot with all honesty say that Israel is all on its own and that it has no influence on it. But the U.S. has been saying just that for some time. It goes without saying that Israel with the U.S. material and moral support could not have even existed. To ignore this fact is to say that the sun does not exist.

The U.S. is expected by reason of its power and presence to be fair, far-sighted and firm. The fact that it had to bring so many pieces of its fleet to the shores of the Lebanon, shell, bomb and send its Marines to Souk Al Gharb speaks of the

failure of its diplomacy. The local order in the area had been so upturned that the U.S. had to intervene to prevent its self-correction.

The ceasefire is a lull and an opportunity for everybody to rethink. It must be made permanent so that the power of words replace the power of the gun. Admission of failure by the big makes the admission of failure by the small possible and an act of mutual forgiveness. But to persist in the folly is to say that no one will be forgiving and that the fires of hate and violence will flare up again.

Some think that there must be a winner. The more powerful usually imposes his will. This is true. But the will of the powerful must be for the good of the people. Otherwise the powerful declines and becomes weak. This is a lesson from history. The will of the people always triumphs in the end.



Ranch ethics with other things

By Michael Littlejohns

Reuter

UNITED NATIONS — Elected U.S. officials who believe that votes can be gained by halting the United Nations and unfriendly foreign government have added a new complication to international diplomacy.

And their actions have revived the question of whether New York should continue to play host to the world organisation.

After some soulsearching, New York officials, the Reagan administration and Americans generally have reaffirmed support for continuing to have the U.N. in their midst.

In the aftermath of "anger" generated by the shooting down of a Korean airliner, Governors Mario

Cuomo of New York and Thomas Kean of New Jersey barred Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko's plane from local civil airports. The result was cancellation of Mr. Gromyko's annual U.N. visit for the first time since he became foreign minister in 1957.

The U.N. said Governor Cuomo's action violated an agreement establishing its headquarters in New York. Governor Kean admitted that when he made his order, he was not even aware there was an agreement.

It was not the first time that American local officials had entered areas normally reserved for the Federal government. The mayors of New York City and of smaller communities in New York and New Jersey had already conducted their own forays.

New York Mayor Edward Koch, a strident supporter of Is-

rael, reacted to many of the U.N. resolutions condemning Israel by suggesting that the world body might not be a welcome guest in this city and that U.N. policies "contradicted the Biblical injunction to beat swords into ploughshares that adorns a wall across from the headquarters."

While the row lasted, Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar cancelled a lunch with the mayor.

They have now made up. Gillian Sorensen, city commissioner for the U.N. and consular corps, said a few days ago that she had Mr. Koch's authority to reassert "in the strongest possible terms the value this city places on the U.N. presence here, and not only for financial reasons."

She estimated that the U.N. community spends \$710 million a year in New York and generates

thousands of American jobs, "and that includes printers and retailers and taxidrivers, landlords and restaurant owners, and many more."

The mayor of the Long Island Shore Community of Glen Cove, which is popular with diplomats, barred Soviet officials and their families from using its beaches when they visit their mission's country retreat there.

The mayor said he was exacting reprisals because the Soviet property is excluded from the local tax roll, as are diplomatic premises generally.

In retaliation against another non-taxpayer, the government of Libya, the mayor and council of the New Jersey town of Englewood barred all Libyan diplomats from spending nights at a house purchased for U.N. ambassador Ali Treiki.

Englewood officials said it was "offensive" to have Libyans occupy a residence near a Jewish school, given Libya's anti-Israel posture.

By all accounts, most citizens of Glen Cove and Englewood approve of their mayors' entry into international politics.

U.S. Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick has said the U.S. took its duties as U.N. host very seriously and did not believe there was any breach of the accord in the local officials' action.

Like the U.N., the Soviet Union accused the U.S. of failing to fulfil its obligations as host country. To this, Charles Lichtenstein, one of Mrs. Kirkpatrick's staff, responded that if the U.N. wanted to remove itself from New York the Reagan administration would offer no impediment.

White House and State Dep-

artment officials said at first that Mr. Lichtenstein was speaking without authority, but Mr. Reagan brought the dispute to a pitch when he remarked that the U.N. delegate's sentiments had the hearty approval of most Americans.

In fact, a poll conducted by a television network found that Americans were more supportive of the U.N. than the president supposed. 72 per cent of respondents believing that the world body should remain where it is.

Mr. Sorensen, the New York City commissioner, said she found Mr. Lichtenstein's statement careless and short-sighted.

And President Reagan this week reaffirmed strong U.S. support for the United Nations, telling the General Assembly: "We must do everything we can to let diplomacy triumph."

W. German peace, anti-Pershing campaign building up

By Claire Trean

MUTLANGEN — "Are things going to hot up?" I asked. Major Anthony Moravola is an archetypal United States soldier, who, while answering my question, chews gum and affects the slightly bored air someone who has had trickier situations to deal with. "Dunno. Any case, West German police are the only body responsible for what happens outside the base," Moravola is in charge of public relations at the United States base at Mutlangen, in Baden-Wuerttemberg, which was chosen for a three-day sit-in that marked the beginning of the West German peace movement's campaign against missiles in Europe. It is here, it claims, in the rolling, wooded Swabian countryside, where 36 Pershing-IIs are already sited, that some of the Pershing-IIs will be deployed in December — unless the Russians and the Americans reach an agreement before then in Geneva.

Groups of peace campaigners took it in turns, over three days and nights from September 1-3, to block the base's four entrances and prevent any movement of military vehicles in and out of the perimeter. "If we have to come out,

we'll come out," said Moravola, adding, almost as an afterthought, "If, that is, we need to come out for military reasons". In other words, he implied, everything would go smoothly if the tacitly agreed rules were respected by both sides. And so they were.

The American soldiers at the base, who were given instructions not to answer if spoken to, had been living on almost neighbourly terms since the beginning of August with the campaigners in the nearby peace camp. No incidents were reported.

For four weeks preceding the blockade, a few hundred pacifists were taught the techniques of passive resistance, underwent "psychological training" in non-violence, and keenly participated in discussion groups, in the shade of an apple tree or, as night drew on, by candlelight. The vibes were good: The very "love-and-peace" atmosphere obviously posed no threat to either the American soldiers or the villagers of Mutlangen.

As it turned out, the blockade went off peacefully despite the fact that the many supporters of the action who poured in from every corner of West Germany on August 31 had not undergone the same training as the peace cam-

paigners. A hundred or so public figures, including writers Gunther Grass and Heinrich Böll, and leading Social Democrat Oskar Lafontaine, who recently called for West Germany to pull out of NATO, participated in the three-day event, thus guaranteeing maximum publicity in the case of any tough police action.

In fact, although some sections of the West German press have been predicting a "long, hot autumn", the police authorities seem as keen as the peace campaigners to avoid confrontation. Police have been given instructions to behave considerably and carefully as long as demonstrators keep to their pledge of non-violence.

And the government is perfectly aware that the movement has succeeded in forging for itself a respectable, unaggressive image, and that if the climate degenerated through any fault of the police it would create martyrs and might make public opinion, which is already well-disposed, even more sympathetic. It might also set off a chain reaction that would be difficult to control.

Never before has the West German police had to face mob-

ilisation on such a scale. Peace groups of every persuasion are to be found in all strata of society. The Ministry of the Interior puts the total number of active members at about three million.

During the next six weeks, those groups plan a succession of actions at local level, including musical events, street theatre, sit-ins, marches, demonstrations on bicycles, the distribution of tracts, and round-table discussions. The programme will culminate with a special week of action, from Oct. 15-22, ending with three huge rallies in Hamburg, Bremen, and the capital Bonn.

The peace campaigners know full well that the average German is not used to seeing street demonstrations, and that any violence might offend his or her order-loving streak and shift the debate away from missiles in Europe, which have come back into the forefront of the news over the last few months, to the issue of law and order, which could prove disastrous for the peace movement.

A possible threat to future demonstrations may come in the form of provocation from certain extreme right-wing groups. The movement is not entirely agreed, either, on the question of methods: The so-called activists, who are

quite numerous in some regions such as Hesse, have yet to be convinced of the virtues of passive resistance.

It is no doubt with the intention of avoiding the eventuality of guerrilla tactics or vandalism that the organisers have planned their big urban rallies for the end of the campaign. In the meantime, the other major demonstrations will take place in more or less rural surroundings, with, for instance, more blockades of military bases and a "human chain" that will run from the headquarters of the American command in Europe in Stuttgart to an American base in Ulm, some 100 kilometres away, which is one of the proposed sites for Pershing-IIs.

By way of counter-argument, the Bonn government has launched an information campaign on nuclear weapons in Europe. But it is hard to see how, in a mere month and a half, it can compete with the well-established peace campaign. Chancellor Helmut Kohl seems to have realised, perhaps a trifle late, that when the West Germans voted him into power last March they may not necessarily have given him a mandate to allow Pershing-IIs to be deployed on their soil. Although the recent spate of public opinion

polls cannot be taken as representing the whole truth, they do at least suggest that the majority of West Germans want an agreement in Geneva, and are in favour of negotiations continuing even if no agreement is reached by November.

The government banked on the peace movement running out of steam after last March's elections. Instead, it simply gathered momentum, and little by little, whether intentionally or not, appealed to German national feeling, which may, in the end, turn out to have been its most telling argument.

It should be remembered that he himself experienced a moment of doubt this summer when he tried to reactivate a possible Soviet-American compromise, involving the non-deployment of Pershing-IIs, that the Americans had long since ruled out. Originally, the Bonn government clearly felt that once the hump of this autumn's peace campaign was over it could reasonably expect the movement to lose heart; it now fears that if the first consignments of missiles start arriving in December, what it is now faced with will seem, in retrospect, to have been the lull before the storm. — Le Monde

Constitution bears the heavy weight of a nation

By Boris Weintraub

WASHINGTON — The constitution of Yugoslavia guarantees the "right" to family planning. The constitution of Chile protects the "rights" of an unborn child.

Egypt's document states that the nation is an Islamic Republic, and that Islamic Law is the source of all legislation. The second sentence of Turkey's constitution declares that Turkey is a secular nation. Saudi Arabia, which has no written charter, says that the Koran is its constitution.

Argentina's constitution says the president must be Catholic. Norway's says the king must be a Protestant.

U.S. was first

The constitutions of the world differ greatly, as these few examples suggest. Their function has changed greatly since the United States wrote the first national con-

stitution in 1787, an act whose approaching bicentennial is already being promoted by scholars. Now hardly a nation takes its place in the world without a constitution of its own. Not only does the document enable a nation to structure its government, but it reveals the nation's values to the world and its own people, an ideological manifesto that one scholar likens to a birth certificate.

But even older nations are in the act, updating their basic law, as in the case of China, which last year adopted its fourth constitution since the 1949 Communist takeover.

The result has been a deluge. More than half of the world's 160 written constitutions have been adopted since 1970, 51 in the last five years. Only 14 of those written before World War II remain in effect, with Norway's 1814 document coming closest in age to the U.S. Constitution.

Such a spurt results in part from

the breakup of the great colonial empires after World War II. But, in addition, a revolution, a governmental crisis, or a change in the basic values of a society can also result in a new constitution.

"When a Castro replaces a Batista in Cuba, that brings a change in what the society is trying to do, and so a new constitution is needed," says Albert P. Blaustein, a law professor at Rutgers University-Camden. "You saw this in Germany from the Weimar Republic to Hitler and then to the Federal Republic after the war."

Help from outside

Prof. Blaustein is co-editor of "Constitutions of the World," a frequently updated 15-volume set regarded as the basic text by scholars. He also is a frequent consultant to nations engaged in the constitution-writing process, having helped draft current or pen-

ding charters in Bangladesh, Peru, Zimbabwe, and Liberia.

"Most constitutions reflect compromises among a people," he says, citing the American constitutional convention, which fashioned delicate compromises to resolve the competing interests of small and large states, rural and urban areas, pro- and anti-slavery forces.

"In many instances, the constitution-making process is as important as the constitution itself," says Prof. Blaustein, who thinks writing a new one for El Salvador would help ease tensions there.

"Everyone agrees that the answer must come in sitting together around a table and reconciling conflicting interests."

Of course, the simple existence of a constitution may or may not reflect what is really going on in a country. Robert A. Goldwin, director of a 10-year study at the American Enterprise Institute for

Public Policy Research, makes a distinction between "honest" and "dishonest" constitutions. "Honest" constitutions, in his view, "promise things that are real, not facades."

Still Mr. Goldwin agrees with Prof. Blaustein that constitutions should not simply be dismissed just because they don't always reflect reality.

A serious matter anyway

"No matter how hypocritical the people at the top are," Prof. Goldwin says, "they don't waste time in an effort that means nothing to them. There's always something serious involved."

Prof. Blaustein notes that Americans tend to focus on lists of rights, and to ignore the other aspects of a constitution, those sections that detail the structure of a court system, for example, or that deal with relatively mundane issues.

"In the U.S., you have a copyright and patent system set up under the Constitution," he says. "If the U.S. went Hitlerite tomorrow, that wouldn't change. You'd still need it."

Constitutions today spell out many provisions that earlier documents ignored. The U.S. Constitution runs about 7,800 words; two Dutch scholars who made a computerized study of Prof. Blaustein's volumes say that is shorter than the average length of 15,900 words, and far shorter than Yugoslavia's 60,000-word constitution, India's (54,700 words), or Papua New Guinea's (54,000 words).

One reason may be the kinds of problems that are dealt with in modern constitutions. The 1949 Indian constitution abolished untouchability. Nigeria's 1979 document urged intermarriage among tribal groups. The new Canadian compromise protects the language

rights of Inuit and Eskimo peoples as well as those of French-speaking citizens.

And when the Caribbean nation of Antigua and Barbuda came into existence in 1981, its constitution carefully provided that the legislature should have representatives of the 25,000 residents of Barbuda as well as of the 70,000 Antiguan.

On the other hand, Great Britain seems to get along just fine without a single-document constitution, as do New Zealand, Saudi Arabia, Oman, and Libya.

Looking to precedent

Israel operates under a set of several "organic laws." New Zealand draws upon the precedents of English law for guidance, and the three Islamic countries cite the Koran as their basic law. Great Britain, while lacking a

single organic document, has a long history, dating to the Magna Carta, of major laws which practice and tradition have enshrined as "constitutional" documents. The courts would overturn any legislation conflicting with such laws.

Essentially, every constitution adopted since the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut of 1639 — the first written charter — has embodied one powerful principle, even when it has not been honored: that there are limits on government.

But so different is the law-making process around the world that Goldwin's American Enterprise Institute project will hold a conference this fall with the authors of seven "honest" constitutions.

Its purpose: To see if any common lessons can be drawn from their constitution-writing experiences.

Uranium: The most worrying single issue in Australia

Mr. Bob Hawke, Australia's Prime Minister, once said of Australia's uranium that he "wished the bloody stuff had never been discovered." Since it has he must decide what to do with it, as Michael Thompson-Noel writes.

SYDNEY — If there is one element of Australia's vast mineral and energy wealth that excites deep-felt passion and sends the blood pressure soaring, it is uranium.

Police and more than 1,000 anti-nuclear protesters clashed recently at Roxby Downs, in the red sand desert of South Australia, at the Olympic Dam mine, site of one of the biggest known mineral deposits in the world. The site is thought to contain so much copper, gold, uranium and silver that it has a projected life-span of 200 years.

Mr. Bob Hawke, the Australian Prime Minister, said in Sydney recently that "the Roxby development is going ahead, and nothing is going to stop it." Yet the vociferousness of anti-nuclear and anti-uranium protesters in Australia has been so marked that uranium now ranks as the most worrying single issue confronting the Hawke government.

Mr. Hawke has said of Australia's uranium that he "wished the bloody stuff had never been discovered." But since it has, and since uranium elsewhere will be mined, refined and used, what

tever Australia does about its own deposits — he thought it futile not to mine and sell it, given safeguards on its use and handling.

Mr. Hawke's stance on uranium is one of pragmatic agnosticism. This is putting him in open conflict with the left-wing of the Australian Labour Party (ALP), which he led to power last March. Australia has vast quantities of uranium, though it has been slow to cash in on them. Some feel that vacillation has already placed Australia in a position of being a uranium supplier of last resort.

The Hawke cabinet, which has yet formally to spell out its stand on uranium, has been under strong pressure from the left to acknowledge and pursue formal ALP policy on uranium, which categorically states that a Labour government will:

- Declare a moratorium on uranium mining and treatment;
- Repudiate any commitment of a non-Labour government to the mining, processing or export of Australia's uranium;
- Not permit the mining, processing or export of uranium pursuant to agreements entered into contrary to ALP policy.

Labour's official platform on uranium is contradictory. For instance, while stressing that an incoming Labour government would be committed to repudiating all existing sales agreements, it says it would "consider applications for the export of uranium mined incidentally" to other minerals.

This is taken to exempt Olympic Dam. Although production at Olympic Dam is unlikely to begin before 1990, the partners (Western Mining Corporation 51 per cent, BP Australia 49 per cent) are well advanced with feasibility studies.

The project will cost an estimated A\$1.7 billion (U.S. \$1.5 billion), extract approximately 6.5 million tonnes of ore annually, and have an annual processing capacity of 150,000 tonnes of copper, 3,400 kilograms of gold, up to 23,000 kilograms of silver — and 300 tonnes of uranium oxide.

To date, Australia has played a minor role as a uranium supplier, even though reserves are huge.

One reason why Australia was initially slow to win sales contracts was the tough export policy adopted in 1977, which strictly regulates and controls all production and scrutinises terms, tonnages and duration of contracts. Since

then, the market has been hit by recession and stockpiling.

However, Australian producers argue that there is likely to be an upturn in nuclear construction eventually — and that if it is not to miss the boat, Australia should be commissioning new mines.

Only two mines are operating at present, both in the Northern Territory: Ranger, operated by Energy Resource of Australia (ERA) in which the shareholders include Peko Walsend and E.Z. Industries, as well as Japanese and German interests, and the much smaller Nabarlek, operated by Queensland Mines.

Ranger is producing more than 3,000 tonnes of yellowcake a year. It is also generating good profits to net A\$57.4 million in the year to June 30, up 52 per cent. Numerous other projects are bogged down however, despite, in some cases, years of lead-up work and the investment of millions of dollars.

Projects whose future is currently in doubt include Jabibuka, Koonarra, Honeymoon, Beverley, Ben Lomond, Lake Way and Yellirrie.

In March, when supporting the decision of the state Labour government in South Australia to block development of the small Honeymoon deposit, Senator

Peter Walsh, the Federal Minister for Resources and Energy, said the decision was sound and responsible.

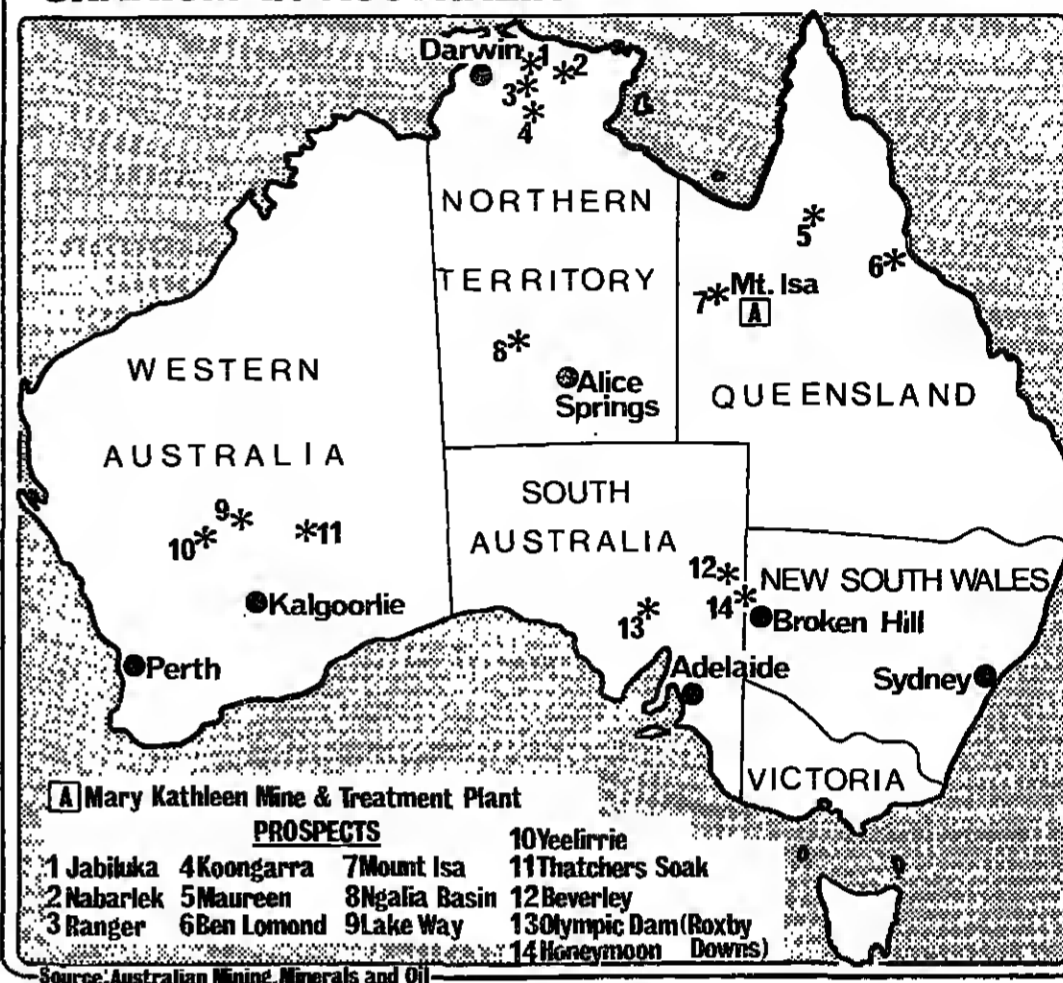
"Advice from my department indicates that there is room for no more than one more (Australian) producer of uranium for the next decade. It makes more sense for the South Australians to promote development of Roxby Downs (Olympic Dam) than to push ahead with the smaller, less suitable mines such as Honeymoon."

That did nothing to placate left-wing sentiment. Nor, to date, has the government's stance on uranium satisfied the growing bank of anti-nuclear activists.

A key argument at Roxby Downs will involve the delicate issue of aboriginal sacred sites. The Kokatha aborigines claim that more than 30 sacred sites within the mining lease area could be endangered.

The protesters at Roxby Downs are without political friends in high places but as Mr. Hawke struggles to formulate a definitive stand on uranium — a manoeuvre that is crucial to placating international investment and trade fears — Mr. Hawke may be in for a long hot summer. — Financial Times news feature

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SPORTS

'Also rans' strike back

LONDON (R) — England's first division soccer clubs, who have grown weary of the widespread belief that the first division will be a private duel between Liverpool and Manchester United, struck back with a vengeance on Saturday.

United, whose first team squad cost in excess of eight million dollars, were held to a 3-3 draw at Norwich after holding a three-goal lead early in the second half, while Liverpool were humbled 1-1 at home by lowly Sunderland.

With League leaders West Ham going down 3-1 at Stoke, the top of the first division is as overcrowded as London's Trafalgar Square on New Year's Eve.

Despite their unexpected defeat at Stoke, West Ham retained the lead with 18 points from eight games, one point ahead of Southampton who are followed by United and Ipswich on 16.

Liverpool, chasing their seventh championship success in nine seasons, find themselves among a pack on 14 points alongside Birmingham, West Bromwich and Queen's Park Rangers.

The picture will become even more confused Sunday if Nottingham Forest, currently on 13 points, beat Tottenham in the first English League game to be shown live on television.

Former England international Mick Channon and Frank Worthington, both of whom will celebrate their 35th birthdays next month, had the biggest influence on the first division Saturday afternoon.

Worthington, sent off at Aston Villa last week, was back in the headlines when he scored an 83rd minute winner against Wolverhampton to lift Southampton into second place behind West Ham.

And Channon struck twice for Norwich after United had swept into a comfortable lead with a three-goal blitz in 11 minutes on either side of halftime through Norman Whiteside (2) and Frank Stapleton.

Just as quickly, however, United's champagne football dried up. Dave Bennett reduced the deficit in the 65th minute and Channon deprived United of two valuable points when he levelled the scores with a superb double in the 78th and 89th minutes.

Sunderland's unexpected victory at Anfield — courtesy of a 29th minute penalty by Gary Rowell — was only their second success on the ground since 1935.

Liverpool enjoyed 99 per cent possession of the ball, but, in a rare Sunderland breakaway, Craig Johnston handled a rebound header from Gordon Chisom and Rowell stepped up to tuck the resultant penalty past goalkeeper Bruce Grobbelaar.

Trevor Brooking, who will be 35 on Sunday, found little to celebrate on his fifth league appearance for West Ham.

Time Charter favourite for Arc

PARIS (R) — Irish-bred Filly Time Charter, 9-2 favourite to win the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe, must hold off strong challenges from Diamond Shoal and Sun Princess to take Europe's richest horse-racing purse at Longchamp on Sunday.

The British-trained colt and filly will make a bold bid to reverse the Ascot placings in July when Time Charter outpaced them at the finish of the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Stakes, beating Diamond Shoal by less than a length.

U.S. star Steve Cauthen, on Diamond Shoal, son of Arc winner Mill Reef, has won major races in Italy, West Germany and France this season, while Willie Carson recently won the English St. Leger and the Epsom Oaks in June on Sun Princess.

All three mounts have drawn favourable starting positions. The field have the mile-and-a-half race straight for the first furlong and those drawn in the high numbers nearest the rails have a definite advantage as they race for the first turn.

No British-trained horse has won the Arc, worth two million francs (\$348,000) to the winner this year, since Rheingold in 1973. And only three horses — Ribot, Ballymoss and Mill Reef — have achieved the Ascot-Longchamp double.

The first line of the French defence is the much-fancied Sharaya, the Aga Khan's filly with the acknowledged master of Longchamp, Yves Saint-Martin, aboard. Saint-Martin took the Aga Khan's colours to victory on Akiyda in last year's Arc.

Sharaya, quoted at 8-1 by London bookmakers, was in good shape when she won the Prix Vermeille over the Arc course and distance a few weeks ago.

With the going looking good to firm, British veteran Lester Piggott appears to have opted for the wrong mount in his bid for a fourth Arc win.

He rejected Daniel Wildestein's filly All Along, at home on firm ground, and rides last year's third-placed filly Awaasif, who does not like hard going.

She has had only three outings this season and is unfavourably placed in stall 19.

Stanerra and Salmon Leap are the two Irish entries. Frank Dunne's five-year-old mare Stanerra has Brian Rouse aboard and has drawn number one, the most favourable starting position.

Salmon Leap's trainer Vincent O'Brien hopes jockey Pat Eddery will give him his fourth Arc win following victories by Ballymoss in 1958 and Alleged in 1977 and 1978.

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Juniors			
Abaha 11		Foxboro 0	
American Express 11		Ericsson 1	
Intercon 11		Telcon 2	
International Traders 1		Royal Falcons 11	
Mids			
AIK 1		Arab Wings 1	
Astra 1		Volvo 1	
Grindlays 11		Jordan Express 4	
Seniors			
Chase Manhattan 11		Holiday Inn 3	
Cairo-Amman 1		Marriott 2	

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The British Council announces the commencement of the new term on Oct. 8, 1983. Classes are for adults, aged 17 and over.

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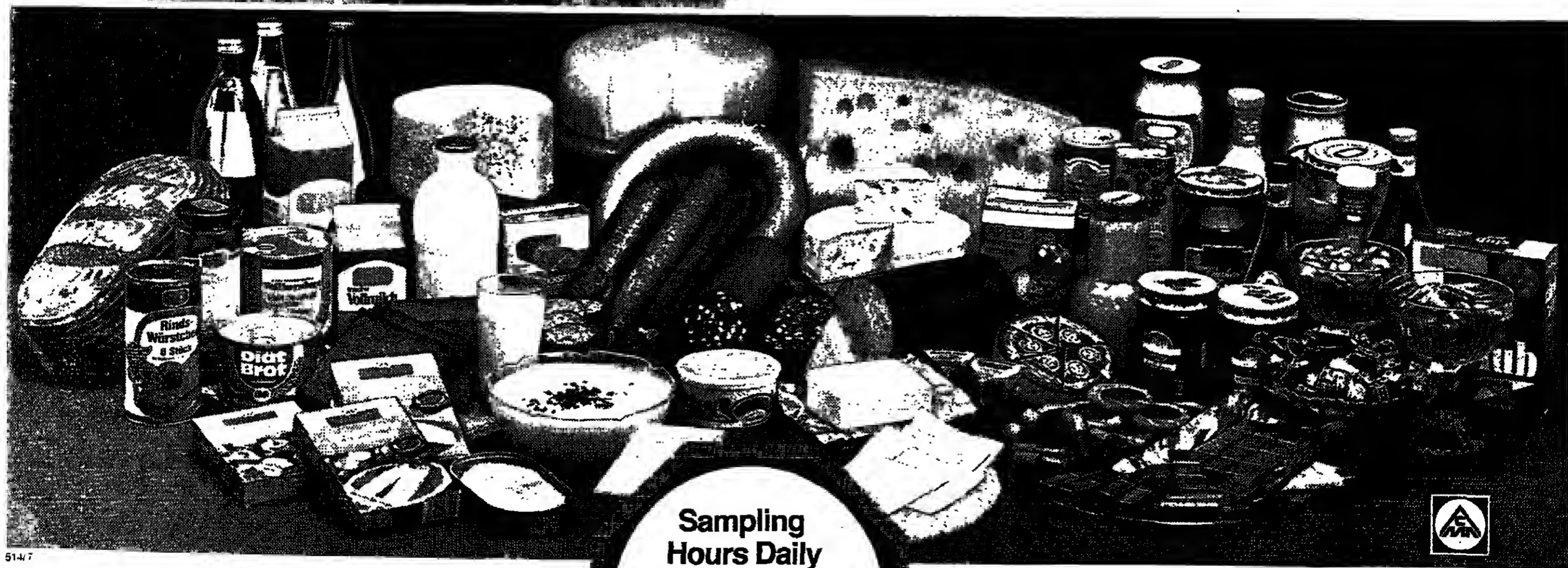
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ECONOMY

Tapline to abandon operations in Lebanon

BEIRUT (R) — The Trans Arabian Pipe Line Company (Tapline), which operates a crude oil pipeline from Saudi Arabia to southern Lebanon, is to abandon operations in Lebanon by the end of the year, a company official said Friday.

Mr. Subeik Chamieh, Tapline's resident officer, told Reuters the company had incurred losses of more than \$250 million since 1975. Until it ceased functioning last year, the 1,200 kilometre long pipeline carried crude oil from Saudi Arabia's eastern oil fields through Jordan and Syria to the Zahran terminal in South Lebanon.

The pipeline had a capacity of 500,000 barrels per day, but a fall in oil prices in 1975 and competitive tanker freight rates turned it into a white elephant and operations ceased that year.

Pumping was later resumed but was down to 10,000 barrels per day when Israeli air raids ruptured the pipeline in mid-1982 and operations were halted.

Mr. Chamieh said the Lebanese government had accepted the company's decision and negotiations would start shortly on a government takeover of the company's facilities.

Tapline was established by the Arabian American Oil Company (Aramco), which is now 100 per cent owned by the Saudi government.

Petroleum ministry sources here told Reuters that Saudi Arabia was reluctant to resume pumping oil because the pipeline went through Israeli-controlled areas of southern Lebanon.

The only other refinery in Lebanon is in the northern port of Tripoli in an area under Syrian control.

U.S. indicators point to slower growth

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. government's main economic forecasting gauge has turned down for the first time in a year, falling by 0.1 per cent in August and providing another sign that economic growth is slowing, the Commerce Department said Friday.

The behaviour of the index of leading economic indicators was in line with other recent reports showing less vigour in housing, car production and other major sectors.

Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige quickly moved to allay concerns over the future strength of the U.S. economy.

Calling the slight August dip no cause for alarm, he said it was a normal development following the energetic pace of business activity that occurred over the spring and early summer.

White House spokesman Mr. Larry Speakes said that despite the drop the indicators were "forecasting a path of slow, steady growth, and that is the course we want to be on."

In the second quarter of the year, the recovery gathered momentum and the economy expanded at an estimated 9.7 per cent annual rate.

The third quarter pace is tentatively placed at seven per cent.

Continental flight crews begin strike

HOUSTON, Texas (R) — A strike by flight crews of Continental Airlines, the eighth-largest U.S. carrier, began early Saturday as planned, according to a spokesman for pilots.

The walkout by members of the Airline Pilots Association and the Union of Flight Attendants was designed to force the company to reconsider its decision to cut pay and increase their employees' workload after filing for bankruptcy.

The pilots and flight attendants have accused Continental of using its bankruptcy petition for "union-busting".

Both groups were confident the strike would disrupt the airline's operations.

But Continental spokesman Mr. Bruce Hicks said the company had expected a strike and had taken steps to ensure that flights would continue without interruption.

He said numerous pilots and flight attendants had pledged to remain working, even after the strike was called, and Continental had trained 800 people as flight attendants.

"We will have more than enough people to maintain our operations without disruption," Mr. Hicks said.

Continental's mechanics have been on strike since Aug. 12 and the airline has used non-union workers to service its fleet.

Airline Pilots Association spokesman Mr. Marty Martinez acknowledged that some pilots would cross the picket lines, but added: "We are confident there will be disruptions."

Ms. Linda Downing of the Union of Flight Attendants expressed similar optimism, noting that meetings in Houston, Los Angeles and Denver resulted in an overwhelming vote to strike the company.

Continental filed for bankruptcy a week ago, citing high labour costs as the major cause of losses totalling \$500 million since 1979.

It resumed flights on Tuesday, flying to 25 cities instead of 78 with a workforce cut to 4,200 from 12,000.

The airline offered \$49 fares to lure passengers back during the first four days of its re-emergence as a low-cost carrier, replacing these with \$75 fares effective Saturday.

The pilots' union is taking steps to organise a nationwide strike to dramatise fare wars, huge losses and staff and pay cuts that have savaged the industry since government controls on routes and fares were removed in 1978.

Prices for other products sold locally, such as asphalt, have also been increased, the statement said.

Sources at the company said the increase was aimed at reducing government spending on petrol subsidies, which totalled about 18 million dinars (\$47.7 million) last year, and at reducing domestic petrol consumption.

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Arab company plans boost in investments

RIYADH (R) — The Arab Investment Company (Taic) plans to increase its investments in the Arab World to \$324 million in 1988 from \$204 million at present, a senior company official said.

Mr. Jad A. Suidan, the company's director-general, told Reuters the expansion would come from the company's earnings and that no increase in its \$300 million paid-up capital was planned.

Taie, a pan-Arab investment company, was set up in 1974 by Saudi Arabia and 15 other Arab governments to invest in development projects in Arab states.

Its board of directors, meeting in Tunis last month, approved a new five-year strategy which Mr. Suidan said would mean Taie would participate in smaller projects than in the past but take larger shares than hitherto.

This would call for a more active management role. "Taie does not see itself as only a financier... I stress the active role we like to play in management," he said.

The company now was involved in 22 development projects in 111 Arab countries and a further nine projects were in the pipeline in June.

Mr. Suidan said Taie would also concentrate on import substitution projects to save foreign currency, except in countries where pricing policies investors to go into export-oriented projects.

Mr. Suidan also said Taie would also aim at developing Arab financial markets.

He said most banking services in the Arab World did not "go for medium-term facilities, they don't go for projects because they are too risky for them and they don't go for equity."

Taie aimed to fill the gaps, he said.

He said Taie would open an offshore banking unit in Bahrain later this year.

"We are not going to Bahrain to get business out of it or to work on the Saudi market. We are in Saudi Arabia. What we want is a banking vehicle that can take all our banking activities and place it in a proper environment," he said.

"We looked around and found that Bahrain is the most suitable because it is the most developed."

According to Taie's annual report, by end-1982 the total cost of projects in which Taie held shares had risen to \$204 billion from \$17.9 billion a year earlier.

The company's investments include an 11 per cent stake in Sudan's huge 5531 kilometre Kenana sugar project.

Mr. Suidan denied press reports that Taie had written off its shares in Kenana, but he said it had made provisions from reserves because income from the project was unlikely to be realised in a five-year period.

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FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1983

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A wonderful Sunday for you to decide just where and how you want your life to extend itself in the future and to study whatever schools of thought or philosophy of life will aid you.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Concentrate on the spiritual values that can enhance your life in the future. Spend some time alone to meditate.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Study your romantic life and know how you can improve it in some way. You've been too hasty in judgments lately.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Plan how to get on the good side of influential persons and gain more favors from them. Also get into some civic work.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Plan time for showing gratitude to those who have done you special favors in the past and gain added good will.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Good morning to get entertainment plans made with your friends. Later on, you'll be able to enjoy yourself fully.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Home is your best bet today and discussing important affairs with your family to plan the future more wisely.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Get out to lectures so that you can improve your philosophy of life and make the future more successful.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Study into ways for adding to your present abundance and you get fine ideas for doing so.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Go on with those plans you commenced yesterday and be quite self-serving for a change and get good results.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Have a meeting with clever experts and gain the knowledge you need for some enterprise you have in mind.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Go to those who are devoted to you and get that support you need right now. The results will be quite beneficial.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Study your present status and know what should be done in order to improve it, then formulate a good plan.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be one of those charming young persons who will appeal to bigwigs wherever they are met and get along very well with them. There will be some artistic talent here, so foster it wisely with a good education.

"The Stars impel; they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

BMW unveils new generation of motorbikes

LA NAPOLLE, France (R) — BMW, which left the basic design of its motorcycles unchanged for 50 years, has now horrified die-hard traditionalists by creating a machine "new down to the last nut and bolt."

With its new "K100" series, unveiled in this French seaside town last week, the West German firm hopes to bring its motorcycle operations out of the red with a bike to match the big Japanese road burners.

The fastest of the new series claims a top speed of 220 kilometres per hour (KPH), less than one or two competing machines but enough BMW believes, to satisfy all

but the lunatic fringe. Rich from sales of sporting saloon cars, BMW has been able to keep producing motorcycles while other European firms — Britain's Triumph most recently — have gone to the wall.

While the Japanese swept the market for smaller bikes, the Bavarian firm stayed on the high ground fighting Honda, Suzuki, Yamaha and Kawasaki in the market for heavier machines.

BMW's "R32" motorcycle made its debut at the Paris motor show in 1923, and Max Friz's design proved a winner in the decades that followed.

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BMW has been instantly recognisable.

The cylinders have protruded from each side of "boxer" engine — so called because of the way the pistons move in time towards and away from each other — and the back wheel has been driven by a shaft rather than the more usual chain.

Backed by one of the industry's smoothest advertising campaigns, the BMW has won a reputation for reliability, easy maintenance, ready spare part availability and light handling.

It has long been favoured by the police and armed forces.

But despite the introduction in recent years of machines with engine capacities of up to 1,000 cc, bigger than many small cars, no-one could ever claim the BMW was a really fast bike.

BMW managers realised something new was needed.

WORLD

3 groups claim responsibility for Marseilles blast

MARSEILLES (R) — Three separate groups have claimed responsibility for a bomb which devastated an international trade fair in Marseilles Friday, killing one Frenchman and injuring 26 people.

Telephone callers claiming to speak for an extreme right-wing anti-immigrant organisation, an Armenian guerrilla group and an anti-American Lebanese faction all said they were responsible for the blast, which destroyed the Algerian, Soviet and U.S. pavilions at the crowded fair.

Witnesses said the bomb blew out the roof of the modern Palais des Congrès conference hall in eastern Marseilles where the fair was being held, showering debris over visitors.

Interior Minister Gaston Defferre, the Mayor of Marseilles, flew from Paris to visit the scene and told journalists the bomb had been placed at the entrance to the Algerian pavilion.

Shortly after the explosion a caller telephoned Marseilles police claiming responsibility on behalf of the Orly group, thought by police to be a faction of the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA), which killed eight people in a huge blast at a Paris airport in July.

Mr. Defferre cast doubt on the authenticity of the claim, saying the anonymous caller gave no details and did not correspond with the group's usual methods.

Another caller later telephoned local newspapers saying the attack was the work of the extreme right-wing, anti-immigrant Charles Vanel group, which has claimed a series of attacks on mainly North African targets in France over the past ten years.

During the night a man with a heavy foreign accent telephoned a news agency in Paris saying the Lebanese armed revolutionary faction had planned the bomb in a fight against what he called American imperialism and French intervention in Lebanon.

In late 1981 and early 1982, this group claimed responsibility for shooting dead attaches to the U.S. and Israeli embassies in Paris and for attempting to kill the acting U.S. ambassador to the French capital.

The Marseilles blast, following the July bombing at Orly Airport, brought a swift reaction from the leader of the neo-Gaullist RPR Party, Jacques Chirac.

"This shows yet again the need for international police co-operation to fight terrorism, which is undoubtedly becoming a real problem in France," he said.

U.S. to deny nuclear fuel to absconding states

WASHINGTON (R) — The House of Representatives has approved legislation restricting exports of nuclear materials and fuel to countries not agreeing to international safeguards against the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

The amendment was passed on a vote of 196-189, despite the arguments of congressmen who echoed the Reagan administration's opposition that its passage would reduce U.S. influence over nuclear policy in other countries.

The amendment's sponsor Representative Howard Wolpe, a Michigan Democrat, said it would nullify the U.S. government's approval of export of U.S.-origin nuclear fuel to Argentina.

West Germany's sale of U.S.-originated heavy water, a component of nuclear reactors which could be used for weapons, was criticised by Republicans in the Senate Friday.

The amendment would also cut off the sale of nuclear components for India's Tarapur reactor and of technology that could be used for nuclear weapons development by South Africa, Mr. Wolpe said.

The amendment was attached to a pending bill aimed at extending presidential power on the embargo of exports to further U.S. foreign policy goals or protect national security.

That bill, the Export Administration Act, is under attack from the White House.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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Q. — It seems to me that, in the last year or so, your bridge column has dealt with more and more artificial conventions. I can understand the fact that modern bridge leans more toward science, but is that for the better? For instance, negative doubles have been a recurring theme in your columns. Should I learn how to use this convention? — R. Allen, St. Louis, Mo.

A. — This question has been awarded the weekly prize. A. — The scope of your question is quite a lot for one column, but I'll do my best to answer you. Yes, I do think that bridge today is better than it was years ago, and modern bidding has a lot to do with that. But no, I don't think that the average player has to concern himself with most of the new conventions — you can play very well without most of them.

The negative double is one of those conventions that, many experts believe, is essential if you play a five-card major system. It is the product of the facile bridge mind of Al Roth.

If you play a five-card major system, you frequently have to open one of a minor when you hold a four-card major suit. Suppose that partner opens one club and there has been a preemptive jump overall of two diamonds. You hold:

♠KJxx ♠Q10xx ♠xxx ♠Qx
It is quite possible that your side has a playable spot, even game, in a major suit, but how do you get there? A bid of two hearts or two spades by you would be forcing, and you clearly do not have the strength to make either bid.

Roth concluded that the opportunity to double the opponents for penalties at a low level arose rather infrequently. Therefore, the double was relatively idle bid that could be put to better use. He decided that it should be a takeout double for the unbid suits.

The requirements for the bid are a minimum of 7 points (there's no upper limit), preferably with at least four cards in the unbid suits and tolerance for partner's suit. Obviously, the higher the level at which you make a negative double, the stronger should your hand be.

Does this mean that you can no longer double the opponents for penalties at a low level? No, it just means that you have to adopt different methods for doing so. On all hands where you want to make a penalty double, you must pass. When that gets back to opener, he is required to reopen with a double on all hands where he would have stood for a penalty double had you made one. Now you can convert his reopening double to penalties by passing.

If you open four-card major suits, the negative double is not a particularly useful weapon to have in your arsenal. Since partner quite likely would have opened in the major suit if he held one, the need to have a takeout double to locate a major-suit fit is considerably lessened.

Police search for Irish crown jewels

DUBLIN (R) — Police have launched a major search for the Irish crown jewels, stolen in 1907 before Ireland won independence from Britain and never heard of since.

Police said they had received new information on the whereabouts of the jewels, worth at least two million Irish pounds (\$2.3 million), and had ordered a series of routine searches and interviews.

The Irish Press newspaper reported that the information had come from a Dublin family entrusted with the knowledge of the secret location of the jewels, made up of a star and collar encrusted with diamonds, emeralds and rubies.

The information was sufficiently detailed to convince police and the national museum they had a chance of finally recovering the jewels, stolen from heavily-guarded Dublin castle, the seat of British rule until it finally ended in 1921.

The paper said police using metal detectors had searched a large field in the Dublin mountains, south-west of the Irish capital, without success.

In one of the most bizarre crimes of the century the jewels, given to the order of St. Patrick by King William the Fourth of England in 1830, disappeared just days before King Edward the Seventh was to wear them during a visit to Ireland.

The safe containing the jewels was plundered as a soldier and a policeman stood guard outside the door of the castle tower where it was located.

The robbery was seen in some quarters as a political act by Irish nationalists to embarrass the royal family.

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West Germans protest Nazi congress

FALLINGBOSSEL, West Germany (R) — Nine policemen were injured and 42 protesters briefly detained in clashes outside a hall where the West German neo-Nazi National Democratic Party (NPD) began a congress Saturday.

Police used water cannon to clear an estimated 1,000 demonstrators trying to block the entrance to the hall in the north German town of Fallingbommel.

About 50 demonstrators wearing masks and crash helmets stoned police who then moved in with riot shields and batons. An unknown number of demonstrators were hurt in the clashes.

Windows of vehicles carrying party members to the hall after the entrance was cleared were shattered by stones and their tyres punctured by metal studs strewn across the road.

When the congress began, an hour later, the protesters marched to a nearby park for a rally.

The sources said their space craft was ejected upwards when the rocket blew up beneath them and they returned to earth by parachute.

The Post described the accident at the remote launching area at Tyuratam in southern Soviet Asia as a major setback for the Soviet space programme.

A key question was what would now happen to the two crewmen aboard the Salyut 7 which is now in its 92nd day of orbit, it said.

The two aboard the space station are Vladimir Lyukhov and Alexander Alexandrov.

The intelligence sources said the two men could either try to return to earth in the space craft which took them into orbit or the Soviet Union could launch an unmanned craft to dock at the space station and provide them with a getaway vehicle.

This would leave the Salyut 7 unattended until another crew could be prepared for flight.

The Post said the A2 booster rocket blew up when 270 tons of kerosene and liquid oxygen ignited, destroying the launching pad.

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It also provides for part of the congress to be appointed and for a national security council with power to veto any act by government or legislature.

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Ex-CIA director names threat to world stability

SARASOTA, Florida (R) — Potential social and political unrest in debt-ridden Latin America is a greater threat to world stability over the next decade than the Soviet Union, according to former director of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) William Colby.

Mr. Colby, who ran the agency from 1973 to 1976, was speaking in an interview on Thursday while attending an investment seminar.

Asked what he considered the greatest current threat, Mr. Colby, now a Washington lawyer and consultant, told Reuters: "The Soviet Union is not the main problem over the next decade. Right now it's the austerity programmes, imposed on the Latin countries to meet their IMF (International Monetary Fund) commitments."

"The question is whether they will be able to meet those commitments without generating social and political unrest."

"If these should get out of hand," Mr. Colby added, "we could have quite a problem."

Mr. Colby said he still supported the idea of a verifiable nuclear freeze despite the downing of a South Korean airliner on Sept. 1 by Soviet jet fighters with the loss of 269 lives.

"That incident doesn't change my opinion of the Soviets and what kind of people they are," he said.

"The fact is that the nuclear freeze becomes even more important as our relations deteriorate," Mr. Colby said the Soviet allegation that the airliner was on a spy mission was "absolute nonsense."

Neither the United States nor South Korea had any need to use a civilian plane for such a purpose, he said.

Since the incident the Soviet Union had used an old debating trick to try to switch the focus of world debate, Mr. Colby said.

"Having done something very wrong, shooting down an unarmed plane with lots of innocent people, they've tried to move the discussion from what they did... to what we (the United States might have done."

VIENNA — A controversial exhibition on atomic weapons presented by the United Nations in Vienna, which vividly dwells on the horror of nuclear war, has caused murmurs of discontent from the United States and the Soviet Union, U.N. sources say.

The exhibition, "Nuclear Arms: Threat to Our World", came here last month after being seen by hundreds of thousands of visitors in other U.N. centres in New York and Geneva.

It was assembled mainly by a Japanese Buddhist group, the Soka Gakkai International (SGI), which won acclaim at the U.N. in the 1970s for collecting 10 million signatures on an anti-nuclear petition.

U.N. officials, who declined to be identified, said parts of the exhibition were criticised by U.S. and Soviet diplomats, upset that the finger of blame for the nuclear

threat was so predominantly aimed at their countries. Some adjustments were made as a result.

The U.S. and the Soviet Union objected to inclusion of a world map counting the warheads in nuclear arms states and a chart comparing military and social indicators. Both items were withdrawn in response and have been covered over in a companion guide to the exhibition.

The exhibition also features maps of the world's biggest capitals — including Washington, New York, Moscow, London and Tokyo — indicating with rings the death toll that would be caused by direct nuclear hits.

It originally included actual relics of the Japanese, holocausts of 1945 to illustrate the effects of nuclear explosions but these have been omitted in Vienna in favour of pictorial equivalents.

Vivid graphics and photographs depict the flattened ruins of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, carbonised

corpses, severely burnt survivors, and babies that were born malformed due to effects of radiation on the embryos while still in the womb.

The U.S. bombing of Hiroshima on Aug. 6, 1945, killed an estimated 200,000 people and turned 40 per cent of the city into grey ash, bringing about the surrender of Japan and the end of World War II.

Modern nuclear weapons are thermo-nuclear bombs with a destructive capacity of up to 1,000 times the Hiroshima and Nagasaki devices, the exhibitors say.

Their statistical charts show that a direct one-megaton hit on New York or Moscow would instantly kill over one million people, and that many millions more could be killed or severely injured by fires and nuclear fall-out.

Statistics criticised

Some U.S. and Soviet officials were also critical of the exhibition's use of statistics which they argued were often misleading, U.N. officials said.

They cited a chart that says the 40,000 to 50,000 nuclear weapons in existence have a combined explosive capacity of more than one million Hiroshima bombs — enough to destroy the whole planet 50 times.

The chart equates this with some 13 billion tonnes of TNT (tri-nitro-toluene), or three tonnes for every human being.

This failed to take into account divergent population densities of different parts of the world, the critics said.

"U.S. and Soviet critics were not 100 per cent happy at the staging of the exhibition under U.S. auspices but Soka Gakkai is supported by the U.N. because of its contributions to world peace activities," a U.N. official said.

In 1975, SGI President Daisaku Ikeda presented the then U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim with a petition signed by 10 million people opposed to the manufacture, possession and testing of nuclear weapons by any country.

Mr. Ikeda also submitted disarmament proposals for the two U.N. General Assembly special sessions on disarmament, in 1978 and 1982.

The director-general of the U.N. centre in Vienna, Mowaffak Alaf, said he welcomed the exhibition as a convincing argument in favour of the use of nuclear power exclusively for peaceful purposes and not for weapons.

The SGI, whose name means "value creating education society", was founded in 1930 by Tsunesaburo Makiguchi, an author and teacher, who based the society on principles of Buddhist pacifism and universalism.

In 1981 it joined the non-government organisations associated with the U.N. Public Information Department.

Military warns Filipinos

MANILA (R) — The Philippines military has issued a stern warning against street violence after a day of anti-government demonstrations during which riot police fired warning shots and used teargas and water cannon to disperse crowds.

Armed forces chief Fabian Ver said in a statement Friday night that the military would not tolerate "anarchy, intimidation, violence or coercion."

Gen. Ver's warning followed a two-hour running battle in Manila's financial district of Makati between riot police and 3,000 demonstrators, including business executives and office workers.

Police said at least five members of the riot squad and a fireman were slightly injured.

Eyewitnesses said about a dozen people were beaten by police, who were carrying sticks and shields, and an unknown number were arrested.

A student rally was also held in the capital and attracted 5,000 people. But it ended peacefully after fiery speeches denouncing the Marcos administration and the planned visit by President Reagan to the Philippines in November.

The Philippines Times was closed following a police raid on Thursday. Police said they confiscated a number of copies of the newspaper and office equipment which they said provided evidence of sedition.

And a hunt for the editor and publisher of a leading opposition weekly newspaper ended Saturday when Rommel Corro surrendered himself to the security forces, officials said.

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